

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.
Vol. 1, Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1864. (No. 442)

Daily Union Vedette.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA TERRITORY VOLUNTEERS

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The Church Arrest.

The rumored arrest of John Church

at Baltimore, and his incarceration in

Fort McHenry, causes much excite-

ment in the community, and the com-

ments thereon are various. The *Piute*

was the recipient of the dispatch,

which was signed "Winters & Bing,"

and publishes it without comment.

The *Union*, of which Mr. Church is

one of the proprietors, has no direct

knowledge of the fact, and receives

the rumor doubtfully. The *Star* also

believes the story, and seems to con-

sider the arrest eminently proper. The

dispatches of a later date make no

mention of the matter, which seems

strange if the report be really true.

The arrest of a delegate to the Na-

tional Convention on a charge of trea-

son (for such must have been the

charge from the place of imprisonment

designated) is rather an astonishing

circumstance, more especially when

that delegate is a Federal officer and

the proprietor of a newspaper, claim-

ing to be the Union paper of the Ter-

ritory. It is a fact beyond contradic-

tion, that whatever may be the pri-

rate sentiment of its proprietors, the

paper has always been sound enough

on the Union question, and free from

any charge of copperheadism. It has,

moreover, not only been a steadfast

defender of the Administration in all

its acts, but has been an advocate of

the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln, so

that it is difficult to imagine what

could have transpired in the East to

lead to his arrest. If the intelligence

of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln is

correct, we cannot conceive of any re-

ason of Mr. Church's "slipping over"

and talking naughty talk. In fact, it

is "all a muddle," and we must have

something more direct and reliable

than the flying rumor now afloat be-

fore we can believe that the story is

anything more than a roorback of very

doubtful wit.—*Gold-Hill News*, 10th

Worms—An Apologue.

Mother—Do you think, Doctor, there

is any danger of my child having a

return of those frightful convulsions?

Can you do anything to prevent it?

Doctor—I think, madam, I can prom-

ise you that the child will recover.

The convulsions are caused by worms,

and I am about to destroy the worms,

and then, I hope, your child will be

well again.

Father—How is that, Doctor? De-

stroy the worms? I called you here

to cure my child, and not to cure

worms.

Doctor—You misunderstand me; I

say the convulsions depend on the

presence of worms, and I fear they

will recur so long as the cause contin-

ues to operate. I propose to destroy

the worms because they keep the child

sick.

Father—I do not like this plan of

treatment; it seems to me too harsh.

Perhaps the medicine will excite the

worms, and then they will torment the

child still more. Let us try milder

measures. They say worms like sugar;

let us give some sugar to appease

them.

Doctor—Such treatment will only

cause them to multiply still more and

render them more dangerous. Let

them once feel the effects of my med-

icine, and I promise you they will

never do any more mischief.

Father—The great point is the cure

of the child. Let us attend to that,

and not allow ourselves to be diverted

by collateral matters. Cure the child

first, and then we will see what is best

to be done with the worms.

Doctor (Getting angry)—I tell you

again, I cannot cure the child without

destroying the worms. It seems to me

you have a great regard for these mis-

erable creatures, that you are willing

to have your child suffer and perhaps

die, in order to spare them!

Mother—It really seems to me that

what the Doctor says is reasonable,

we had better—

Father (interrupting her)—My dear

you do not understand these things.

The Doctor evidently has a fanatical

hatred of worms, and I detest fanat-

icism. He belongs to the sect which

has been disturbing the public by mal-

ignant assaults on worms. Here is our

dear child dangerously sick, and he

makes this the pretext for carrying

out his radical notions about worms.

Why cannot he do one thing at a

time? Let him cure the child first.

Doctor—Why, you fool, I tell you

the child cannot be cured without kill-

ing the worms. Do you love the worms

more than your child? But I leave

you to manage for yourself. (Exit.)

Mother—My dear, pray call back

the Doctor. What will become of our

poor child?

Father—The malignant radical shall

never come into my house again. He

is a man of one idea, a fanatic. I am

determined to have a doctor who will

cure my child without destroying the

worms. And then did you not hear

him say that I did not love the child?

Mother—You certainly have a

strange way of showing your affec-

tion. But there is the child falling

again into convulsions!

African Enigma—One Day.

Uganda, a letter from Grant was

brought to me by a very nice looking

young man, who had the skin of a

leopard cat (P. Servus) tied around his

neck—a badge which royal person-

ages only were entitled to wear.

Nyamgundu, seeing this, as to know

the young man was not entitled to

wear it, immediately ordered his "chil-

dren" to wrench it from him. Two

ruffianly fellows then seized him by

his hands, and twisted his arms round

and round until I thought they would

come out of their sockets. Without

uttering a sound, the young man re-

sisted, until Nyamgundu told them to

be quiet, for he would hold a court on

the subject and see if the young man

could defend himself. The ruffians

then sat on the ground, but still hold-

ing on to him, while Nyamgundu took

up a long stick, and breaking it into

sundry bits of equal length, placed

one by one in front of him, each of

which was supposed to represent one

number in line of ascension to his

forefathers. By this it was proved he

did not branch in any way from the

royal stock. Nyamgundu then turn-

ing to the company, said: "What

would he do now to expiate his folly?

If the matter was taken before Me-

he would lose his head; was it not

better he should pay 100 cows? All

agreeing to this, the young man said

he would do so, and quietly allowed

the skin to be untied and taken off by

the ruffians.—*Capt. Speke's Journal*

Job Work.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

Union Sentiment.

We daily see the ascendancy of Union principles in States and among people where formerly, doctrines strongly favoring the South, were held in vogue; but the strongest and most convincing evidence of this ascendancy is to be found in a fact which on first mention, may seem too trifling in fact to be regarded even as an indication of the popular sentiment. We allude to the wretched conduct in regard to the arrest of John Church of the Virginia (Nevada) Union. His sentiments openly expressed, his well known character—his ability as a business man—the position occupied by the paper of which he was to a certain extent, the representative man, and finally his popularity with the people were all such as to make the hatred and envy of lurking and treacherous disunionists, and they were determined, if possible, to injure him. They took advantage of a time when he was absent from home to spread a false and scandalous report that he had been imprisoned in Fort McHenry, thus indicating, without directly saying so, that the charge against him was for disloyalty, and the malignant devils hoped that the false report would by the time of his return, or the contradiction of the story, have reached so many, that his ruin would be already wrought, and he find it impossible to retract himself or the paper with which he is connected, in the confidence of the public. How thoroughly does not the fact that these bitter and malicious enemies of the man could find no better way to destroy him in the estimation of the public, than by accusing him of disloyalty or acts inconsistent with loyalty, prove the firm hold that the union sentiment has on the minds of the masses throughout the country? In this one case (and in this only) the report gives us pleasure as indicating what we have always wished, a firm stand on the part of the people against disunion, and a hatred to everything that looks like hypocrisy in its advocacy. The reported arrest was a lie; Mr. Church never was accused of disloyalty, except by these mean copperhead enemies of his, and the injury calculated to be, by the spread of the report, inflicted on him and his business will redound in the end to his benefit—while it is at the same time the most thorough homage to the Union cause, coming from copperheads though it does.

FURNACE FOR RUSH VALLEY.—A number of gentlemen immediately or ultimately interested in the success of the mines in Rush Valley, have entered into a co-partnership with the intention of going at once to work to put up a reverberating furnace, for the purpose of testing still further the value of the discoveries there. Should those thus tested prove to be of the value that is now generally accorded them, the furnace will amply repay those who have been the pioneers in the enterprise, since the Company proposes to smelt ore at a fixed charge per ton, and by showing forth plainly, the exact value of the leads, the Smelting Company, as these gentlemen term their co-partnership, will have its effect in determining the value and price of all the leads around.

DEPARTURE.—Major Bowman, 9th Inf'y, U. S. A., Inspector-Gen. on the staff of General Wright, left Salt Lake City, on yesterday morning, with an escort of ten cavalrymen. He goes to Camp Connor, I. T., to inspect the Post at that place; thence to Boise, etc. The escort will remain with him till he shall have fallen in with some Post at which the Oregon cavalry are stationed, when they will return here. Major Bowman himself goes on to the Dalles on his tour of duty; thence to Portland, and will there take the steamer for San Francisco, to make his report at headquarters.

ARRIVED.—Lieut. James Finerty, 3rd Inf'y, C. V., Aid to Gen. Connor, Com'dg District of Utah, arrived in Camp yesterday afternoon, from a trip to the southern settlements, on duty. He had been absent nearly two weeks.

Unpublished.

NEW YORK, June 12.

All the editors of the *Union-Verdette* kindly inform us now, that the editors of this Territory are liable to be called out to drill or parade as militiamen, according to the law pertaining thereto. It is also stated that the law is not yet in force.

Also whether those foreigners who have not declared their intentions, are subjects for the *Non-Resident* law.

We profess loyalty to the United States and a desire to readily comply with all its laws, but we must not be made to feel that we are to be humbugged of every description, and to have our various employments, either once or twice per week or month, subject to the caprice of militia officers, who have told us for past years there is something of importance—something great on hand, without letting us into the secret of what is really the matter; fine us, etc., for non-attendance. We would be thankful for instructions upon these matters, as we wish to look before we leap. We have heard wofully until we are tired of it. Very respectfully, MANY CITIZENS.

In reply, we have only to state that among the Statutes of the Territory there is an Act, passed Jan. 15, 1857, authorizing the Lieut-Gen. of the Nauvoo Legion, aided by six officers of the same, to adopt a system of regulations for the militia of the Territory—to appoint to office—all vacancies, etc.; subject, however, to the revision of the Legislature. These regulations are, by the terms of the Act, to be published before being enforced, etc. In the volume of Statutes compiled for Governor Doty, there appears an appendix to the above mentioned Act, adopted as a system of regulations for the militia, signed D. H. Wells, Lieut-Gen., and others, officers of the Nauvoo Legion. Section 15th of this document provides that the "Lieut-Gen. shall organize Militia Districts at his discretion, and appoint the time of District Musters," etc. Section 17th provides that "voluntary, company, battalion and regimental musters and drills may be held at the discretion of the several corps, and the lines for such controlled by them for their benefit." Section 18 provides that "on the publication of orders for muster, the Lieut. of each platoon shall proceed at once to notify his men."

If then, the statutes have been obeyed in the adoption of the above mentioned regulations, and these regulations obeyed by the making and publishing of orders on the part of the proper officers, and the giving of due notice thereof, the party notified is bound by law (unless legally excused) to obey, or suffer fine for failure. Whether the requisites have been complied with is a subject for enquiry by the party interested.

It is fair to state, also, that the statutes are very indefinite, and have evidently been hastily and crude gotten up by men much more competent (it is to be hoped) at other matters than they are at legislation, and those interested in the premises might do well to consult the Governor of the Territory as to their duty; he being by law, the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory.

The laws of the Territory further provide, that "all able bodied white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, residents in the Territory, are liable to military duty, except such as are or may be exempt by law." By this statute, no person is exempt because of foreign birth, but it is proper to state, that such a law if brought before a U. S. Court, would not stand the test for five minutes. It is another instance of men meddling, in good faith, doubtless, with a business they know nothing of and spoiling their work. The law is contrary in letter and spirit to the law of nations—to the common law and the Constitution, since nothing can be more dangerous than that any State or Territory should have the power to cause a citizen of a foreign country and who owes no allegiance to our Government, to perform military duty or any act whatever, for which the United States would have to be answerable to the government of which that person might be a citizen. If tested once, the law will be found of no effect, but the way to do this, is not by refusing to obey, but by bringing the matter finally up in the United States Courts.

Want of time precludes going further at present. We shall again recur to the subject.—[Ed. V.]

ALBANY, June 11th.

It is rumored in political circles that the Chicago Convention will be postponed. The National Committee have the subject under consideration, and will arrive at a definite conclusion before the twentieth.

FOURTH MEXICO, June 10th.

Yesterday morning the force under Gen. Gilmore made demonstrations on Petersburg, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's outer earthworks with the loss of a few men; while this was being done, Butler sent a force which succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, without loss.

CINCINNATI, June 11th.

After leaving Lexington and Georgetown, Morgan's main force appears to have turned north, following the line of the Kentucky Central railroad. They attacked the 168th Ohio at Cincinnati this morning, driving them north, burning the town and two trains which left Covington last night and this morning. Morgan is apparently trying to make his way out of the State by the same direction which he entered it.

LOUISVILLE, midnight, June 10th.

A special train with 200 armed soldiers which left here at 8 o'clock last evening, is reported to have gone within thirteen miles of Frankfort and found the rebels had obstructed the road in several places between Lere and Bagdad by felling trees across, etc., burned the bridges in front and rear of the ordnance train from the south for this place, causing it to return for some distance. It is not known yet whether it reached Frankfort in safety.

LOUISVILLE, June 11th.

Head-quarters have received advices that Gov. Bramlett has armed the citizens of Frankfort and that the fort is well garrisoned and can doubtless hold out until Gen. Burbridge, who at last accounts was at Lexington, shall arrive there. By a second dispatch we learn that Gen. Carrington, commanding the district of Indiana, now here, received a telegram dated Bagdad, half-past ten this morning, saying that heavy cannonading was going on in the direction of Frankfort at 7 o'clock this morning, and still continued at intervals. About 9 o'clock last evening a large fire was seen in that direction. It is reported to be from burning bridges, three miles this side of Frankfort.

WASHINGTON, June 11th.

In the House Stevens reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate bonded warehouse bill, saying in explanation that in February last Congress passed an act giving until the 1st of May for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses and public stores, for home consumption, and that the bill merely promised to extend the time until September first. The bill was passed, and a resolution was also passed, the Senate concurring, that both houses should adjourn the present session of Congress on Thursday the twenty-third.

NEW YORK, June 11th.

Herald's special says the 22d Pennsylvania had a severe skirmish near Moorfield, in West Virginia. Our loss was 4 killed and 84 wounded. Gen. Sigel has a force in pursuit.

CAIRO, June 11th.

Memphis papers of the 10th give further particulars of the battle at Columbia. The forces under Gen. Smith landed on the 6th at Sunnyside, below the batteries; took up their march early next morning in the direction of lake Chicot, keeping along the west bank of the river. About 9 o'clock his advance met the enemy, two regiments strong, posted upon the opposite side of the bayou emptying into the lake. After a short artillery duel the enemy fell back to a stronger position in an open field between the two lines, when the batteries again opened.—[here the report closes.]

The Cairo steamer, Emperor, from New Orleans, passed Columbia and Greenville, Ark., on the 7th, at which time the places above mentioned, were in flames. Gen. Smith's forces

were, it seems, reeling from a fight of desperate character on that day with Marmaduke, in which the rebel forces were driven from their batteries and all, with severe loss. Marmaduke had taken shelter behind an impassable bayou where he would make a stand. Gen. Smith had full possession of the field, and the temporary embargo on the river, had been raised.

Another report says Gen. Smith's forces passed the batteries on Tuesday, landing two miles above Columbia, where he was soon after attacked by Marmaduke; the attack was repulsed, the rebels losing about 150. Our loss is about 80 killed, and 70 wounded. Marmaduke had been driven across a bayou where Smith could not follow, and the town was burned by our forces.

Times' special from Staunton, Va., the 6th, says: We met the enemy in force fifteen miles north of here and whipped him thoroughly. The rebels were commanded by Jones and Imboden. The former was killed. We pursued them to-day through here with but little resistance, although the place is strongly fortified. All the males were ordered out to defend the place. We captured six guns and 100 prisoners, with many hundred thousand dollars worth of stores. We do not stop, and this is an important point.

Herald's special says: The enemy are retreating toward the Blue Ridge. Besides six guns, we captured other cannon of heavy calibre, and over one million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands. We also destroyed a large amount of railroad property. Some of the prisoners are mere boys. Our loss is not large. Thorburn's brigade suffered most. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede.

NEW YORK, June 11th.

Hilton Head correspondence of the 6th, recounts various expeditions in that section. On the 22d ult., Col. Vogelsang with a detachment from various commands, proceeded towards Secessionville, at Battery Island. The rebels were charged upon and driven from their works. In the attack the 55th Mississippi (rebel) was nearly annihilated. The reconnaissance being satisfactory, our troops were withdrawn.

Firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter is kept up at intervals.

Beauregard had called for five thousand troops to reinforce him, but was told they could not be furnished. There is a prospect that the Keokuk is raised. On the 24th ult. a party was sent up the Ashpoo river, under Gen. Birney, which met with nothing but misfortune from the start. The steamer Boston got aground and had to be abandoned, when the rebels completely riddled her.

Herald's correspondent says that on June 1st, Gen. Gordon made a brilliant dash on the rebel front at Jacksonville, Florida. The rebel camps Finnegan and Walton were flushed, while another party attacked in front and the enemy fled in confusion.

"Anything to please the child," as the nurse said when she let the baby crawl out of the third-story window.

GENERAL GRANT.—A correspondent of the *Golden Era* tells the following of Lieutenant-General Grant: "He at one time was one of us. He came to California in early days, in '49, I think, as officer in the regular army. Shortly after arriving here, he resigned his commission and engaged in the business of teaming—handling boxes and barrels, as well as horses, with the best of us. He was unfortunate, very, for a while; sold out his business and then—did not do so well. Went up the country—to Knight's Ferry, I believe—did worse, and then—went home disgusted. This you may believe, every word of it. I enclose references. I think it about time California should claim him."

A CLIP FROM HUME'S ESSAYS.—"All birds of the same species, in every age and country, build their nests alike; in this we see the force of instinct. Men, in different times and places frame their houses differently; here we perceive the influence of reason and custom."

A good woman is not thoroughly known before marriage. Of how many sweet domestic virtues may not she be possessed, of which even he who values her most highly is unaware until he has placed her in his own mansion to be the guardian angel of his household happiness.

SIZE OF FAMOUS PARKS.—Windsor Park, England, covers 3,800 acres; Hampton Court, 1,800; Regent's, 478; Kensington, 362; Saint James's, 50; Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1,752; Bois de Boulogne, France, 2,095; Tsarskoe-Selo, Russia, 350; Central Park, N. York, 850. The Bois de Boulogne has a carriage drive of 35 miles in length, and the Central Park, New York, a drive 9 miles long.

WHY IN THE BRITISH SOLDIER CLOTHED IN RED?—Red was always the national color of the Northmen, and continues still in Denmark and England, the distinctive color of their military dress. It was so of the herdsmen and the people of distinction in Norway, as appears from several parts of the sagas, in the 11th century.

A BEAUTIFUL SIMILITUDE.—In the spiritual as in the physical world, for one or the other portion of mankind, day is always dawning; and none are so dark as to want the tradition of past light, and the faith of its return.

A Paris correspondent says the French Emperor is deeply in debt, and is obliged to practice economy. He is running up a score with the United States, which it will cost him dearly to wipe out.

Ah, doctor, how is my wife today? "The doctor shook his head and said, "You must prepare for the worst." "What!" exclaimed the alarmed husband, "is she likely to recover?"

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.
DEEDS COLLECTED. DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the State and Territory. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.
Office at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. may 23 1891

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Enquire at the Mansion House, G. S. L. City. U. T. je2017

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Stude, deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.
All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.
Virginia City, Idaho Ter. je20-1891
GEORGE S. PARKER,
Administrator.

RANCOHOFF & CO.,

First Train from the East!!
Arrive Salt Lake City, Idaho Ter.
Book, Carriage, Hotel, etc.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
Book, Carriage, Hotel, etc.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

To avoid the expense of shipping goods and a

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jellif **GILBERT & SONS.**

W. KEENTOFF,

WATCH MAKER,

GROESBECK'S BUILDINGS,

Cor. Main & Second South Temple Streets
SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner.

\$100 BOUNTY!!

RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR THE purpose of filling the ranks of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at **CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.**
Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance. The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid when the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged. Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment. For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., to the undersigned.
W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 3d Inf. U. S. Army
Recruiting Officer.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

308 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap17

C. OLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.
NEW.
We are now prepared to supply Blank Fitting Drafts to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary material forms required by military companies or officers.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Arrive Salt Lake City, Idaho Ter.
Book, Carriage, Hotel, etc.

GILBERT & SONS,

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READY MADE CLOTHING,

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jellif **GILBERT & SONS.**

W. L. HAINES,

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency

sold on

New York.

San Francisco, California, Virginia City, Idaho, Denver City, Colorado, Atchison, Kansas, Portland, Oregon and Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

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DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godde's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. an18m

DR. TOWNSEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTHACHE ANODYNE

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

It is perfectly harmless!

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The New Movement in Economy.—We published yesterday the Constitution of the Washington ladies, for the promotion of economy in the purchase of foreign imports. This is undoubtedly a movement most wise and patriotic. It will produce a marked impression through the whole country. A skillful financial writer has made a careful calculation that this nation could save \$500,000,000 per annum merely by a slight reduction in its daily expenditures, which it would hardly feel—no high in the scale of living here. This five hundred millions, which is now mainly wasted in luxuries and extravagances, would, if saved, at once go into permanent investments to feed laborers and add to the taxable wealth of the country, and into Government loans. Each individual, it is true, would deposit his savings in bank, or invest it in railroad securities, or make permanent improvements with it, but in all these cases it would help the Government and the people to bear the burdens of war. Gold would come down under such economy and Government credit. The Washington ladies have this most patriotic purpose in view—to help the Government in its time of need, by restricting their luxuries. It would be shame to the very name of woman that she should not join most heartily in such a movement, when it was once opened for her. We shall hope, too, for a broader and deeper influence from this movement, for at least some years. There is no doubt that every class in America is by far too extravagant, in proportion to its means. No such lavish expenditures are seen in corresponding classes in Europe. The wives of clerks and mechanics with \$600 or \$800 a year in London, do not think of buying silks and pianos. A shopkeeper or college professor, with \$1,500 income per annum in Germany, would seldom live in such a house as the like class here; not, indeed, would they expect to have a whole house at all. And so on in every class. The expenditure is out of proportion in America to the income. We need economy to be preached from every pulpit and press, even if we were at peace. This Society, of the first ladies in the nation, and other similar Societies forming in this city and elsewhere, will preach this day in tones which will reach every ear. We expect good and useful results from this excellent movement.—N. Y. Times, May 13th.

A good many persons, through the habit of making others uncomfortable by finding fault with their cheerful enjoyments, get up at last a kind of hostility to comfort in general, even in their own persons.

A timid maiden would keep her heart's first great secret. She cannot bear that the sharp day-beams should smite the scented night-violet on her love.

If you cannot inspire a woman with love of you, fill her above the brim with love of herself; all that runs over will be yours.

If there be no tints of affection in the morning tape of life, it will be in vain to seek them in the staring light of the latrine.

A foolish man does not accumulate large enough to hurt himself; stupidity often saves a man from going mad.

When a strong brain is weighed with a true heart it seems like balancing a battle with a wedge of gold.

A man in power is apt to hear from those around him a great many echoes and few answers.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN ECONOMY.
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By-Laws of Rush Valley Mining District.
At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1864, Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

Article 1st. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its point of intersection with the one (114) hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence along said 114th degree of longitude to the one (114) degree of latitude north; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the "Rush Valley Mining District."

Article 2nd. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuable substances contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3rd. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims may be held.

Article 4th. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., if from the discovery claim either way.

Article 5th. Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement, or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

Article 6th. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

Article 7th. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 8th. Claims on gold surface, digging shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10th. Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 11th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

Article 12th. All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 13th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting, for that purpose.

Article 14th. He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall receive on all notices placed

GILBERT & SONS
Book, Card, and Job
PRINTING
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING
HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,
DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,
VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS
CARDS, ETC., ETC.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.
This ferry is now in complete running order, and is the best and safest ferry on Snake River and is running at LIVER, where they stay every day in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTS.
To Bannack, Virginia, Bow River and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and nearest road to any of the above places.

MINES & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
TO
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 5 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and California cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Burrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block east of Thiermarke.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, April 27-1864.
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

W. C. GOODRICH.
GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best market fresh Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.
my18,1m W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. J. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States.
ap28-18 PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice.
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Pray and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm with hereafter be styled Ransbury & Co., instead of Ransbury Bros., as heretofore.

R. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this rate at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the mine will be promptly attended to.

Geo. W. GARDNER.
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

in file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty to be required by the locator to furnish each day with a certificate of his claim, which shall be filed in his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

Article 15th. The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

Article 16th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this District; to be styled "Book A, Book B and C, of Claims," and "Book A, Book B, and C, of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one (1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

Article 17th. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Article 18th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

M. G. LEWIS,
HENRY R. MILLER,
Secretary.

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